



COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Canberra A.C.T.

PLEASE QUOTE THIS NUMBER IN REPLY.

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FROM/SE

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

The following statement summarises the changes in the employment and unemployment position in the six States from August, 1939 to June, 1940.

In interpreting these changes the following considerations should be kept in view:-

- (a) There is an unavoidable element of estimation in some of the figures used.
- (b) The figures showing changes in employment are in general more comprehensive and dependable than those showing changes in unemployment. The unemployment registrations understate considerably the actual number of persons unemployed under pre war conditions.
- (c) Employment can, and frequently does, increase without a corresponding decrease in unemployment. This has been important in the period from August to June, since expanding requirements for labour have been met to some extent from additions to the total supply of wage or salary earners.
- (d) Normal seasonal variations affect the comparison of the position in August, 1939 with that of June, 1940.
- (e) Allowance must be made for the effect of enlistments upon -
 - (i) the number of wage or salary earners available for employment in normal activities;
 - (ii) the changes in unemployment indicated by the Trade Union percentages and the Labour Exchange registrations.
- (f) Because of the policy of selective recruiting by reference to the list of Reserved Occupations, the effect of enlistments upon the figures recorded for different fields of employment may, at least for some times, be unequal.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

Australia. The estimated total number of wage or salary earners in employment in normal activities in August was 2,088,000 and in June 2,151,000, an increase of 63,000 or 3.0 per cent. Total employment increased progressively month by month from August to March, except for the sharp seasonal rise from 2,151,000 in November to 2,190,000 in December, and the drop to 2,153,000 in January. The total reached 2,164,000 in March, representing an increase of 76,000, or 3.6 per cent. over August. Whilst the normal seasonal recovery from the winter to the summer months operated in the earlier part of the period, there is much evidence to suggest that other factors were responsible for the greater part of the increase. The net decreases from March to April and April to May are again partly to be accounted for in most States by the seasonal factor. Another important factor accounting for the net decreases in April and May, however, was the coal strike, which affected normal employment adversely in a number of industries apart from the Coal industry itself. It should be noted that the figures of employment include about 890 mine-workers on strike in New South Wales in February and about 14,000 in March, April and May. The substantial net increase in employment in June compared with May might be attributed chiefly to the improvement following the settlement of the coal dispute and seasonal recovery, particularly in Queensland.

The increase in employment shown in Table A.I is all the more noteworthy since, in general, enlistments are not included in the figures. From data confidentially supplied it is estimated that, from the outbreak of war until the end of June, about 121,000 men enlisted in the various Defence Services*. It is not yet possible to say how many of these men were in the wage or salary earning group at the time of their enlistment. At the Census of 1933 77.34 per cent. of the male population aged 20 to 39 were wage or salary earners. This percentage applied to men enlisting during the present war would probably underestimate the number who were wage or salary earners. During the early stages of the war of 1914-1918 the proportion of wage or salary earners in total enlistments was estimated to be 90 per cent. It may be assumed that the percentage who have enlisted to date lies between 80% and 90%. Assuming that 90 per cent. of the enlistments, i.e. about 109,000, were of men in the wage or salary earning class, and that relatively few of these are in-

* This 121,000 was made up as follows:- Military Personnel, 101,000; R.A.A.F., 13,000; R.A.Navy, 7,000. On 31st July total enlistments were at least 156,000 (Military Personnel, 135,000; R.A.A.F., 13,000; R.A.Navy, 8,000).

cluded in the figures of Table A.I, the total increase in all employment (including Defence Services as well as normal economic activities) from August to June can be estimated roughly at about 172,000 or 8.2 per cent. of the numbers employed in August.

It is not possible to estimate from existing data how far these jobs have been filled respectively from (a) registered unemployed, (b) unregistered unemployed (largely skilled and semi-skilled men who usually do not take advantage of the services of the Labour Exchanges), (c) a net flow of women and girls into industry, (d) acceleration in the rate of school-leaving by boys, (e) self-employers in certain vocations affected adversely by the war (e.g. import trades, building trades, etc.), (f) normal natural increase of the wage or salary earning group available for employment (approximately 30,000 young persons not eligible for enlistment in the period from August to June). The evidence of the figures suggests strongly that most of the jobs have been filled from persons unemployed but not necessarily registered as unemployed.

The States. Proportionately to the numbers estimated to be in employment in August, the increases in the States were very unequal. The period from March to June is one of low seasonal, but gradually rising, employment for Queensland and one of high seasonal, but gradually declining, employment for Tasmania (March being respectively the trough and peak month of employment for the two States); and the decline in employment in Queensland and increase in employment in Tasmania are due chiefly to seasonal factors.

The distribution, by States, of the increase in employment from August to June in normal activities and, by State of enlistment, of enlistments of salary or wage earners (assuming nine-tenths of all enlistments in all States were of wage or salary earners) from August to the dates mentioned was approximately as follows:-

State	Employment (to Mid-June 1940)	Enlistments to end of June 1940 *	Approximate Total Increases
New South Wales ..	+ 20,600	+ 38,900	+ 59,500
Victoria ..	+ 46,200	+ 33,200	+ 79,400
Queensland ..	- 9,200	+ 14,700	+ 5,500
South Australia ..	+ 2,800	+ 9,200	+ 12,000
Western Australia ..	- 1,300	+ 8,300	+ 7,000
Tasmania ..	+ 3,900	+ 4,600	+ 8,500
Northern Territory ..	-	+ 360	+ 360
<u>AUSTRALIA:</u>	+ 63,000	+109,260	+172,260

- * As at 30th June, 1940.
- † Including Australian Capital Territory.
- ‡ Decrease predominantly due to seasonal factors.
- § Increase largely due to seasonal factors.

In August, 1939, approximately 80 per cent. of estimated total employment in normal activities was in the private field and 20 per cent. in the governmental field (including Government business undertakings, public works, etc.). Of the net increase of 41,500 from August to May, about 32,000 additional persons were directly employed by private employers and about 9,500 additional persons were directly employed by public authorities. The net increase in total employment from August to June, however, was 63,000. Of this net increase, about 53,100 additional persons were directly employed by private employers and about 9,900 additional persons were directly employed by public authorities. The net increase in employment from May to June for Australia as a whole was, therefore, almost entirely in the private field which benefited more directly from seasonal recovery and the settlement of the coal strike.

The main features in the absorption of additional numbers since August in both private and governmental fields are outlined below. It should be kept in mind that men enlisted for war services are in general not included in the figures either for private employment or for governmental employment; nor are part-time relief workers included in the latter.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Of the net increase from mid-August to mid-May of about 32,000 in direct employment by private employers throughout Australia, it is estimated that the net increase in manufacturing amounted to about 27,700, or 85 per cent., (although Government factories account for at least 1,400 of this increase), and in retail trade to about 4,200, or 15 per cent. Of the net increase from mid-August to mid-June of about 53,100 in direct employment by private employers throughout Australia, it is estimated that the net increase in manufacturing amounted to about 34,900, or 66 per cent., (Government factories accounting for at least 2,350 of this increase), and in retail trade to about 5,850, or 11 per cent. The balance of each increase, viz. about 900 from mid-August to mid-May (allowing for duplication of Government factories) and 12,350 from mid-August to mid-June, is a net figure for remaining fields of employment.

It is not possible to measure the extent of the increases and

decreases in these remaining fields for Australia as a whole. Some indication may be obtained by examining the general direction of changes in all fields in New South Wales. Manufacturing employment in New South Wales showed a net increase of 8,400 from mid-August to mid-June, despite the setback of the coal strike which reduced manufacturing employment during April and May to the level of August, 1939. In the field of retail trade (including restaurants) there was a net increase of 970 from mid-August to mid-May and of 690 from mid-August to mid-June. Most of the balance of the net increase in the private field, viz., 1,516 from mid-August to mid-May and 11,014 from mid-August to mid-June, is accounted for by increases in offices and commerce, transport, wholesale trade, amusements and other miscellaneous activities, less decreases in building and construction, coal and other mining, and rural industries affected by normal seasonal variation. The figures for coal mining include the numbers on strike during the latter part of March and during April and May.

The net decrease of 16,000 from March to May, in manufacturing employment in New South Wales was accounted for principally by heavy net decreases in the metal working and engineering^A, and food and drink industries. There were smaller decreases in non-metal mine products, chemicals, skins and leather, clothing, wood-working, heat, light and power, and other miscellaneous fields, and slight increases in textiles and rubber. The net increase of 8,400 from May to June, in manufacturing was accounted for mainly by the heavy net increase in the metal working and engineering industries. Smaller increases were shown for the non-metal mine products, chemicals, textiles, wood-working and other miscellaneous fields, and slight decreases in skins and leather, clothing, food and drink, paper and printing, rubber, heat, light and power. The substantial recovery in the metal working and engineering trades for June was chiefly due to the settlement of the coal dispute.

EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

The figures of employment by Public Authorities (Tables A.V, N.V, N.VI, V.II, Q.II, S.II, W.II and T.II) exclude persons enlisted for war service and part-time relief workers.

From mid-August to mid-June total employment by Public Authorities in Australia increased from 408,010 to 417,870, i.e. by 9,860. This was a net increase. Direct employment by the Commonwealth Government increased by /about

* Due chiefly to the coal strike, which ended on the 20th May.

about 12,530 and by the State Governments by 3,370. Direct employment by Semi-Governmental bodies decreased, however, by about 1,640 and employment by Local Government authorities by about 4,400.

The following table shows the increases or decreases in the four types of Public Authority employment in each State:-

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

Changes from August, 1939 to June, 1940.

State	Commonwealth Government	State Government	Semi-Government	Local Government
New South Wales	+ 4,652	+ 3,064 ^g	- 1,529	- 1,518
Victoria ..	+ 6,182	+ 1,886	- 26 ^h	- 75
Queensland ..	+ 823	- 547	- 110	- 1,774
South Australia	+ 439	- 298	- 325	- 697
Western Australia	+ 329	- 788	+ 7	- 257
Tasmania ..	+ 108	+ 53	+ 340	- 75
TOTAL:	+ 12,533	+ 3,370	- 1,643	- 4,396

^g Including Commonwealth Defence Works under State supervision.

^h Approximate. Geelong Harbour Trust is here included in Semi-Governmental. See footnote, Table V.II.

In Table N.VI particulars are included for New South Wales of the numbers of State and Semi-governmental employees engaged on works financed from (a) revenue sources and (b) loan expenditure. The figures in this Table exclude part-time relief workers. From August to June direct State Government employment on revenue account increased from 86,195 to 87,766 or by 1,571, and on loan account (principal departments) it decreased from 8,041 to 6,045, or by 1,996. Semi-governmental employment on revenue account increased from 6,267 to 6,447, or by 180, and on loan account (Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board and Hunter District Water Board) decreased from 6,337 to 4,602, or by 1,735. Total employment on revenue account for State Government and Semi-governmental authorities together increased from 92,462 to 94,213, or by 1,751, and total employment on loan account (principal bodies only) decreased from 14,378 to 10,647, or by 3,731.

CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT.

Neither quarterly percentages of unemployment in reporting trade unions nor unemployment registrations of the State Labour Exchanges afford a measure of total unemployment (see Supplementary Notes to Tables A.VIII, and A.IX with Issue No. 3).

Quite apart from the fact that they do not include unemployed persons who do not register, the registration figures shown in Table A.X. are not strictly comparable between States, partly because of differences in conditions and methods of registration in the several States, and partly because the figures refer variously to adult males, males, persons or other combinations of sex and age. The inclusion of those engaged on part-time relief work or working for sustenance is necessary in order to achieve a greater degree of comparability. Full-time relief workers are not included.

The trade union unemployment percentages and the registered unemployed reflect in part the changes in employment in normal activities, and in part the effect of enlistments for war service. But they do not indicate the extent to which unemployment as a whole has been affected by the changing demands for labour in industry and war service.

Trade Union Unemployment. The unemployment percentages for the reporting unions in the States and Australia are shown in Table A.VIII. From the September Quarter of 1939 to the June Quarter of 1940 (i.e. from mid-August to mid-May) the percentage for Australia increased from 10.2 to 10.5. The number of unemployed in the membership of the reporting unions increased from 48,888 to 49,775, or by 887, while the membership itself decreased from 478,000 to 475,815, or by 2,185. From mid-February to mid-May, however, the percentage for Australia increased from 7.9 to 10.5, and the unemployed from 38,307 to 49,775.

In New South Wales, from mid-August to mid-May, the percentage increased from 11.6 to 15.9. This large increase was due almost entirely to the indirect effects of the coal strike upon unionists in industries other than the coal industry itself. The coal dispute ended on 20th May but its effects on industry were felt for several weeks after the miners returned to work. In Victoria the percentage decreased from 11.2 to 6.6; in Queensland there was an increase from 5.8 to 6.8; in South Australia a decrease from 9.4 to 8.3; and in Western Australia and Tasmania there were decreases from 8.2 to 5.6 and from 8.3 to 5.0, respectively. The magnitudes of the percentages for each State cannot be taken even as a rough measure of the relative degree of total unemployment in the several States. Except for New South Wales and Western Australia, the direction of change in unemployment among reporting unions was, however, in substantial conformity with the direction of change in estimated total employment in normal activities. The large increase in the percentage for Australia from mid-February to mid-May is chiefly due to the coal strike.

Table A.IX, shows the Trade Union unemployment percentages in the principal industrial groups. From August to May substantial decreases in unemployment among the trade unionists concerned occurred in I. Wood, Furniture, etc.; VI. Other Manufacturing; X. Land Transport other than railway and tramway services; less substantial decreases occurred in IV. Clothing, hats, boots, etc.; V. Books, printing, etc.; and VII. Building; and increases occurred in II. Engineering, metal works, etc.; and III. Food, drink, tobacco, etc. Had mine-workers on strike in Class VIII - Mining and Quarrying - been included as "unemployed", the change from August to May would have been one of considerable increase instead of a decrease.

Unemployment Registrations. Table A.X shows the numbers of unemployed registered at the State Labour Exchanges. Total registrations decreased from 114,593 in August to 87,955 in June, i.e. by 26,638. This was a net decrease. Registrations decreased in New South Wales from 52,851 to 44,201, i.e. by 8,650; decreased in Victoria [✓] from 21,938 to 9,671, i.e. by 12,267; increased in Queensland from 22,406 to 22,742, i.e. by 336; decreased in South Australia from 8,859 to 5,978[✓], i.e. by 2,881; decreased in Western Australia (for which the figures may contain some duplication), from about 6,170 to about 4,968, i.e. by about 1,202; and decreased in Tasmania from 2,369 to 656, i.e. by 1,713. In all States there was a decrease in the number of registrations in June compared with May. Substantial decreases were shown in New South Wales and Queensland, and these are to be attributed largely to the settlement of the coal dispute, in the case of New South Wales, and to improving seasonal conditions in the case of Queensland.

Unemployment Registrations by Localities. Tables N.VII, V.III, Q.III, Q.V, S.III, W.III and T.III show unemployment registrations by principal localities. The table below shows for each State the changes in the numbers of registrations at (a) Metropolitan Exchanges, (b) Exchanges in the principal provincial towns, and (c) Exchanges in the rest of the State.

/UNEMPLOYMENT

[✓] Registrations declined still further in July to 9,372, the lowest figure on record at the Labour Exchanges.

[✗] Registrations for July increased to 6,521.

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTRATIONS BY LOCALITIES.

Changes from August, 1939 to June, 1940.

State	Metro-politan	Provincial Towns	Rest of State	Whole State
New South Wales ..	- 5,708	Broken Hill, Lithgow, Maitland, Newcastle, Wollongong - 942	- 2,000	- 8,650
Victoria ..	- 6,872	Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Warrnambool, Wonthaggi - 1,651	- 3,744	- 12,267
Queensland ..	- 585	Ipswich, Rockhampton, Townsville - 818	+ 1,739	+ 336
South Australia ..	- 1,815	Moonta, Kadina, Murray Bridge, Gawler, Port Pirie, Mt. Gambier - 380	- 686	- 2,881
Western Australia	- 449	Fremantle, Goldfields - 168	- 19	- 636
Tasmania ..	- 461	Launceston - 188	- 1,064	- 1,713
TOTAL:	-15,890	- 4,147	- 5,774	-25,811

* State Labour Exchange only, i.e. excluding numbers on Relief Work and Sustenance Record Card Index of Department of Employment.

† This decrease does not correspond to the decrease of 26,638 referred to in the text because for Western Australia the changes by localities apply only to the registrations at the Labour Exchange proper.

Thus there was a substantial reduction (about 16,000) in unemployment registrations in metropolitan areas from August to June. Relatively to the numbers on the registers in metropolitan areas in August, the decrease in Melbourne (from 12,083 to 5,211) was more marked than the decrease in Sydney (from 30,392 to 24,684).

Between August and June registrations in the principal provincial towns showed decreases in all States. The largest decrease was 1,651 in Victoria. Registrations decreased in most provincial towns between May and June, particularly in New South Wales (Newcastle 2,701, Wollongong 749, Maitland 464). Again, these substantial decreases in New South Wales are chiefly due to the settlement of the coal strike. In areas outside the metropolitan and the principal provincial towns there was a net decrease from August to June of 5,774. This net decrease is accounted for largely by the decreased registrations in New South Wales and Victoria. Queensland was the only State with an increase from August to June for the areas outside the metropolitan and principal provincial towns. This increase, however, was only about 1,700 as compared with about 5,200 between August and May. With improving seasonal conditions for employment in Queensland between the end of January and the end

of June, total registrations decreased by 13,059. They may be expected to decrease still more as the normal seasonal activity increases in the rural areas during the late winter months.

Unemployment Registrations according to Trade or Occupation. Tables V.IV, Q.IV, C.V, S.IV and T.IV show for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania respectively, Labour Exchange unemployment registrations classified according to trade or occupation. The limited significance of the figures in these tables should be kept in mind. In the first place they are classified only into broad categories of usual industry, trade or occupation, and the classification must frequently be based on the unsupported claims of the persons registering. The majority of those who register are classed as general labourers. The proportions of the total represented by general labourers in recent months were - Victoria (metropolitan) 54 per cent., Queensland 63 per cent., South Australia 84 per cent., Tasmania 90 per cent. (The proportion for New South Wales was probably 80 per cent. and for Western Australia 75 per cent.). The classifications at present used in the table for persons other than general labourers do not give a comprehensive view of the trends in unemployment among persons of particular skills. Even if a purely occupational classification common to all States were adopted, the figures would still be of doubtful utility for this purpose, since large numbers of skilled and semi-skilled workers apparently do not register for employment at the Exchanges. Also, many registering as labourers may have occupational skills.

The conclusions to be drawn from the figures given in Tables V.IV, Q.IV, S.IV and T.IV may be summarised as follows:-

Between August and June there was a considerable decrease in the registrations of general labourers in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and a slight decrease in Queensland. Registrations of persons whose usual occupation is in agricultural, pastoral and other rural pursuits decreased in Victoria and South Australia, but increased considerably in Queensland. The June registrations, however, for Queensland showed a decrease in this class compared with May.

For persons whose usual occupations are associated with the following industries, trades or services, the movement in registrations from August to June was as follows:-

Wood,

Wood, furniture, saw-mills, timber works, etc.: Decreases in Victoria and Tasmania, increase in South Australia (not shown for Queensland).

Engineering, metals, etc.: Large decrease in Victoria, decreases in South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.

Food, drink, tobacco: Decreases in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.
No registrations in South Australia.

Clothing, hats, boots, etc.: Considerable decrease in Victoria, decreases in South Australia and Tasmania, slight increase in Queensland.

Books, printing, book-binding: Decreases in Victoria and South Australia, increase in Queensland and no registrations in Tasmania.

Other manufacturing: Decreases in Victoria and Tasmania, slight increase in Queensland, no registrations in South Australia.

Mining: Considerable decrease in Victoria, decreases in Queensland and Tasmania, no registrations in South Australia.

Land Transport (other than railways and tramways): Decreases in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, no registrations in South Australia.

Domestic, hotels, etc.: Decreases in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, no registrations in South Australia.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

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